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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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From an English *paper of* October 10*th*.

To the PRINTER.

IN vain does the *thief* think to enjoy the fruit of his villainy; juſtice will purſue, overtake, and bring him to a *fearful* end: So in vain does your correſpondent, *One of the People*, think to offend, and ſteal away in a *crowd*; I will purſue, and bring him to the juſt tribunal of an impartial publick. His queſtion concerning the *motto* on Lord Botetourt's ſtate coach would have been more worthy of a Briton if the requiſition had been made without a tendency to prejudice his Excellency. As he thinks that none but his favourite *Lucius* is capable of rendering into Engliſh, *after his way*, I ſhall leave it to that inflammatory and juſtly deteſted writer; and inſtead of tranſlating an *external* motto, I ſhall give the judicious and generous publick what is infinitely more material to them, and that is Lord Botetourt's *internal* ſentiments, and the principles which he zealouſly profeſſes, and will religiouſly adhere to, and from which no oppoſition of the moſt abuſive and unjuſt ſlander and detraction will ever induce his Lordſhip to depart. The following is his Excellency's real character.

To ſay nothing in favour of his dignity as a *Peer* (which is ſome ſecurity againſt diſhonourable actions) his Lordſhip has great merit in many points: He is a man of ſenſe, well verſed in the knowledge of men and things, and who has ſuch a manly, noble, and generous ſpirit, as is calculated to endear him to the free hearted Americans, to whom I am perſuaded he will prove extremely acceptable, and give univerſal ſatisfaction, by his attention to their *diſpoſition* and *intereſt*; and the latter will be able to promote and render them a flouriſhing people, by means of an excellent underſtanding, and the great delight his Excellency takes in every kind of improvement. In ſhort, he is a judicious ſociable man, of an open and free diſpoſition, poſſeſſed of a generous heart, and a moſt benevolent mind. His Lordſhip has a quick conception, a ready comprehenſion, and both virtue to purpoſe and prudence to exert a proper ſpirit to put in execution whatever may appear eſſentially neceſſary and conducive to the true happineſs of the Virginians in particular, and this nation in general. To ſum up Lord Botetourt's character, he is zealouſly attached and devoted to the glory of his excellent King and to the true intereſt of his country, wiſely thinking that they are inſeparably depending on each other, and cannot be ſeparated without the ruin of both; ſo that in proportion to his loyalty and love to his Royal Maſter, which are very great, will be his zeal for his Majeſty's ſubjects, on whoſe ſucceſs the glory of his dominions depends, as well as from ſelf love, and the deſire of a virtuous fame: And I believe every intelligent and unprejudiced perſon will grant that his Excellency has all the ſentiments of virtue and honour which are eſſentially neceſſary to this glorious end. It is therefore convincingly manifeſt that theſe good moral qualities bid very fair for making Lord Botetourt a moſt excellent Governour, to the joy of the Virginians, to the advantage of the mother country, and to the honour of the Miniſters who had the good ſenſe and ſound policy to make the judicious choice of his Lordſhip to govern Virginia, a choice which is evidently calculated (as they patriotically intend it ſhould be) to anſwer every wiſe purpoſe of good order and active government, for the ſatisfaction and proſperity of a free and commercial people, both in America and Great Britain.

This being the true ſtate of the caſe, it is very unfair (a term much too ſoft) to miſrepreſent his Excellency, or the intentions of Lord Hillſborough, whilſt it is manifeſt that the one has great merit, and the other great virtue.

It is irreligious, unconſtitutional, and ungenerous, to *prejudge* any man, and more ſo to condemn a perſon of the beſt intentions and the moſt uſeful abilities (who will certainly exert a proper ſpirit to put both to a good uſe) before he has time to ſhow either the talents of his head or the virtues of his heart. It is both unreaſonable and uncharitable to condemn him through *prejudice*, upon mere and ungenerous conjecture. No laws either divine or human authorize it, but on the contrary condemn it, as repugnant to every religious and civil idea of juſtice, which teaches us that it is time to accuſe a man after he has been *found* to do wrong, and to condemn him after a *fair hearing*, and he has been *found* guilty by a due courſe of examination.

But though the Engliſh are ſo extremely jealous of their liberties (of every ſort) in order to preſerve their privileges, yet in contradiction and oppoſition to that jealouſy, and to the liberty and indulgence to which even the meaneſt lay ſo great a claim, they are often unwilling to allow it to the moſt deſerving and uſeful of their compatriots; and therefore, contrary to reaſon and all laws of equity and juſtice, which we boaſt ſo much, they paſs upon the beſt members of the ſtate ſentence of condemnation, right or wrong, as *caprice* ſuggeſts, or as *prejudice* leads them, for the gratification of private purpoſes. And though they are, in general, extremely ſcrupulous and tenacious of the great privilege of being *fairly heard and impartially judged* upon principles of reaſon and law, yet they often deny to others that temper, moderation, juſtice, and benefit, which they ſo earneſtly deſire and ſo eagerly purſue themſelves. And it is very ſtrange that men under the ſame indulging laws ſhould act ſo inconſiſtent a part, and annul their own claims to *truth*, *juſtice*, and *liberty*, by denying the right and title of others upon the ſame principles, even though they may poſſibly have ſuperiour merit.

To finiſh the picture of the excellent Lord Botetourt: His abilities are in every point adequate to his employment, and his good intentions are equal to thoſe of the beſt Peer or ſubject of the realm. To ſuppoſe the contrary, merely to gratify *party rage*, which is ſo deſtructive to the community, is unjuſt and ungenerous, and contrary both to reaſon and experience. Men who have any love to their country will be of this moderate way of thinking; and as to thoſe who had rather promote the *hatred and violence of parties* than extinguiſh it, they would do well to conſider that, according to the equitable and indulging laws of this kingdom, all men (even criminals) are *accounted* innocent until they are, by the proper courſe of things, *found* guilty. And, if criminals have this advantage and indulgence, are we to be ſo unjuſt to a virtuous and uſeful member of the community as either to ſuſpect, accuſe, or condemn him *wrongfully*, even before he has had time to do any thing to be judged by? Let us then (as we have reaſon, and ought) ſuppoſe the beſt of the Governour, or at leaſt ſuſpend our judgment until we are able to judge *fairly* of his conduct, by the meaſures of his government. Let us do as we would be done by, and act charitably, and with that benevolence which ſo much diſtinguiſhes the Britiſh nation ſuperiour to all other civilized ſtates; and do not let us proceed upon the villainous principle of *lawyers*, who are worſe if poſſible than Jeſuits, and who irreligiouſly and ungenerouſly ſuppoſe the very worſt, to bring all the world to a level with themſelves.

I could venture to ſtake that which is moſt dear to me that the Virginians, and Great Britain, will find their account very much in Lord Botetourt's judicious government. If they ſhould be deceived I ſhall be the firſt to reproach his Lordſhip, and to lament the choice of the Miniſter; but until then (which I neither wiſh nor expect will happen) there are many powerful reaſons which militate in favour of his Excellency, that do him great honour, and give us the moſt favourable ideas of the one and the moſt advantageous opinion of the other. And I ſhall be greatly miſtaken if the publick does not ſoon ſee and admire the UTILITY of this ſalutary meaſure, and join with me in commendation of the attentive and patriotick Earl of Hillſborough; for I do really think it is the beſt ſtep that has been taken, and the beginning of the beſt arrangement which has been made in American affairs for half a century, which redounds very much to the honour of the active promoters, the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Hillſborough, who are juſtly eſteemed by their judicious ſovereign, and reſpected by every intelligent and candid ſubject for their penetration and judgment, and for a becoming ſpirit which theſe two Lords nobly exert to put ſalutary meaſures into immediate execution, for the ſecurity, credit, and intereſt, of the nation (which has greatly ſuffered by *delays* in former Adminiſtrations) and for the glory of their Royal Maſter, who breathes no other wiſh than to be a great KING, through the proſperity and felicity of all his induſtrious and affectionate ſubjects, on which the true glory of a wiſe and good monarch evidently depends.

Theſe are the reſpectful ſentiments of every *reaſonable*

ONE of the COMMUNITY.

LONDON, *October* 18.

IT having been matter of ſurpriſe to many people that we have had ſo little corn imported from North America ſince its permiſſion free of duty, the reaſon is, the North Americans export their corn and flower to Spain and Portugal, for which in return they get hard caſh, and a better price, but if imported into Great Britain not one ſhilling cash would find its way to North America. It may ſerve to pay off part of old arrears, or elſe Britiſh manufactures in return; a commodity, at preſent, not very agreeable to North American conſtitution.

It is ſaid that a very great naval officer will be ſpeedily ſent out on an important expedition to the coaſt of Africa.

On Saturday laſt a priſoner in the Fleet received a preſent of a Cheſhire cheeſe from a friend, and on cutting it down the middle was equally aſtoniſhed and pleaſed to find a paper containing five guineas.

This being Horn Fair day, kept at Charlton in Kent, the grand cavalcade of Cuckolds and Cuckold makers will ſet out from Biſhopſgate ſtreet, with the uſual ſolemnity.

On Sunday evening laſt a man driving furiouſly along Southampton ſtreet, Covent Garden, beat down a woman, leading a child about five years of age acroſs the ſtreet; the child was killed on the ſpot, and the woman was ſo much bruiſed that her recovery is doubtful.

Laſt Thurſday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a horrid murder was committed on the body of Stephen Kethcarſide, Bailiff to Miſs Days, at Ockwells farm, near Maidenhead Ticket, in a field near the houſe. The body was found early the next morning very bloody, with two large wounds on the head, and a large aſh ſtick, newly cut and knotted, lying near the body, very bloody. A large old faſhioned ſilver watch, with a green ſilk ſtring to it, and about 30 l. in caſh, in a yellow canvas bag, were taken from him. The deceaſed was juſt before returned to Ockwells from Henley market, where he had received the above money. On Saturday the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in their verdict wilful murder, by a perſon or perſons unknown. Several men have been taken into cuſtody on ſuſpicion, but no ſufficient evidence has yet appeared againſt either of them.

Saturday a young Gentleman, who had been viſiting a Captain of a ſhip at Rotherhithe, took away a box of gold duſt, of conſiderable value; but he was taken the ſame night, and the box and its contents recovered. The unhappy young fellow ſtabbed himſelf in the belly, and died the next day.

October 19. They write from Paris that ſome extraordinary deſpatches from the Court of Turin had occaſioned the holding ſeveral Cabinet Councils at Verſailles.

Private letters from the Hague inform that an agent from his Sardinian Majeſty had juſt arrived there, charged with an important commiſſion to the States General.

By letters from Gibraltar we learn that the Emperour of Morocco, and the ſtates of Algiers and Tunis, are not a little alarmed at the invaſion of Corſica by the French, from a dread of the increaſing naval power of that nation in the Mediterranean.

On Monday laſt a certain Great Lady, who for ſome time paſt has not cohabited with her huſband, was ſafely delivered of a fine child.

The total number of the militia, in the large province of New England, is upwards of 150,000 men, who all have and can uſe arms, not only in a regular, but in ſo particular a manner, as to be capable of ſhooting a pimple off a man's noſe without hurting him.

MILFORD, *Sept.* 29. Capt. William Cumming, commander of his Majeſty's cutter the Lord Howe, ſtationed at Milford, having had information of three large armed ſmuggling cutters being on this ſtation, one mounting 6 carriage guns, and a number of ſwivels, and carrying 30 men, the other two mounting each four guns and a number of ſwivels, with 18 men each, all Iriſh, who now live in France, and killed ſeveral of the cuſtom-houſe officers in Ireland laſt year, he went in purſuit of them the latter end of this month, having heard they were ſeen near Studwall roads, where he arrived at ſunſet, and found two of them lying at anchor. Capt. Cumming inſtantly ran his ſhip cloſe alongſide of the largeſt veſſel, determined to board her; but before he could hale her ſhe haled him, and aſked him where he came from, and bid him keep off or they would ſink him, and then told her comfort they were a King's cutter, and bid them ſtand by; and immediately the ſmall cutter fired into the Lord Howe, which was inſtantly followed by the other. The Lord Howe then fired a broadſide both of his large and ſmall arms (the mounts ſix carriage guns and ſome ſwivels) and was as briſkly returned on the other ſide, and they all continued their fire very ſmart for a long time, and the ſmalleſt cutter was continually attempting to board the Lord Howe on the ſide ſhe was not engaged on by the other cutter, but they beat them off every time with great loſs; and the wind dying away, they all three continued cloſe abreaſt each other, and lay in that poſture two hours and a half, engaging as briſk as poſſible. At laſt the Lord Howe laid the largeſt cutter on her ſide, her firing ceaſed, and they all judged ſhe was ſinking; but in a few minutes ſhe renewed the action with as much vigour as ever, when a breeze ſprung up, and they endeavoured to get off, but being diſabled from making much ſail, the Lord Howe kept up with them, each continuing her fire, until the wind freſhened, when the ſmugglers ſet more ſail, and the action ended in a running fight. At laſt the ſmugglers, by their good ſailing, got off.

The engagement began at ſunſet, laſted about four hours, two and a half of which the Lord Howe lay between the two cutters as cloſe as poſſible, and was engaged on both ſides by them. The Lord Howe chaſed them great part of the night, and towards the morning loſt ſight of them. The next day they renewed the chaſe, and got ſight of them again. The moment the ſmugglers ſaw the Lord Howe they ſteered another way, on which the Lord Howe made all the ſail ſhe poſſibly could, and chaſed them until night, when the wind increaſed, and at laſt blew a very ſtiff gale, and they loſt ſight of them. The Lord Howe's maſts, ſails, and rigging, were much ſhattered, but ſhe loſt very few men. It is imagined the ſmugglers muſt have loſt at leaſt half their complement of men, in each veſſel. The Lord Howe has gained great applauſe here, and the ſmugglers have ſince threatened vengeance againſt the Captain, who is gone in queſt of them again. They have carried on this illicit trade, in the moſt daring manner, for ſome time, defying all the officers belonging to the revenues in theſe parts. They had a very valuable cargo on board of brandy and ſilk at the time of the engagement, a great deal of which they have been obliged to throw overboard.

Yeſterday morning one James Cox, a journeyman weaver, hung himſelf at his lodgings, near the Golden Ball, in St Michael's, at Thorn. It is ſaid that he commited this act in revenge to his wife, who the preceeding day had ſworn the peace againſt him.

DUBLIN, *Sept.* 20. The following paragraph appeared in the Freeman's Journal of Saturday September 17, 1768.

"The firſt printer of this city has been horſewhipped behind "his counter, with impunity, by a country booby, for inſerting "a paragraph notoriouſly true, while the ſlighteſt glance dare "not be made at the moſt glaring offences of any little ſlave or "knave in office."

As George Faulkner is the oldeſt, he will not ſay the firſt, news printer in Dublin, he therefore calls upon the committee of the free preſs to publiſh the name of the printer at large who could baſely and cowardly ſubmit to ſuch an aſſault in his own houſe. In the month of June 1749 the following paragraphs were inſerted in this Journal, the truth of which Mr. Faulkner can atteſt.

The printer hereof, and one of his ſhopkeepers, being groſſly abuſed by moſt vile and ſcurrilous language, on Friday the 9th, and ſtruck at in his own houſe on Saturday the 10th inſtant, by a Gentleman of the Law, for printing the underwritten paragraph in his Journal, on Tueſday the 6th of June 1749 the ſaid paragraph is now reprinted for the ſatisfaction of the publick, and humbly ſubmitted to their ſerious conſideration.

When this Lawyer made a ſtroke at Mr. Faulkner with his fiſt, Faulkner took up his cane, and one of his ſhopkeepers a broomſtick, and made blows at the aggreſſor, who took to his heels and eſcaped. After this Mr. Faulkner and the ſhopkeeper made examinations, which were preſented to the grand jury then ſitting at the King's Bench, who threw them out. However, Mr. Faulkner did not drop the proſecution, but had the bills preſented to the city grand jury, who found them, and a day was appointed for trial. During the time of the indictment and the day the cauſe was to be heard many applications were made, and ſome with hints that Faulkner would loſe all his cuſtomers for proſecuting a Gentleman of his family and profeſſion for ſuch a trifling affair. Faulkner's anſwer was that he could readily forgive any affront againſt himſelf, as he had it in his power to call any man to an account that might offend him, but as the publick peace, and the liberty of the preſs, were concerned, it was not in his power to forgive, as he would ſupport the privileges of both; but that, if the Gentleman would aſk his pardon, and acknowledge his offence in publick, he would forgive him. This affair continued ſome days in ſuſpence, until the morning the trial was to come on, when ſeveral Gentlemen of candour and conſequence applied to Mr. Faulkner to ſtop the proſecution; that he ſhould have any ſubmiſſion made he thought proper, which was accordingly done in their preſence. The Gentlemen all thanked Mr. Faulkner for his polite and generous behaviour, and ſaid they had one particular favour more to aſk, which they hoped he would not refuſe. Pray what is it, Gentlemen, ſaid he? That you will not publiſh this in your Journal. To which Faulkner replied, that when he forgave he would not expoſe. Thus ended this affair, to the ſatisfaction of all parties. Mr. Faulkner hopes the publick know that he never made uſe of the liberty of the preſs to print blaſphemy, treaſon, rebellion, ſedition, fornicity, ſcandal, or falſehood, although news printers are ſometimes impoſed on in the latter, notwithſtanding all their caution. However, Mr. Faulkner will uſe all means in his power to promote religion, peace, and quiet, the honour and proſperity of his country, and all her trade, manufactures, and tillage.

October 11. Since the paſſing of the Octennial Bill there have been more proſelytes from Popery to our eſtabliſhed church than ever was known in ſo ſhort a time, and we can aſſure the publick that they expreſs themſelves truly pleaſed with our liturgy and manner of preaching. And laſt Sunday morning, at a certain church that was much crowded, an eminent divine gave out the following text, Acts, chapter x. verſes 34, 35, *Then Peter opened his mouth, and ſaid, of a truth I perceive that God is no reſpecter of perſons, but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteouſneſs, is accepted with him.*

Sunday evening a great number of idle and profligate fellows aſſembled in Liberty lane, where they cut and hacked one another in a ſhocking manner; but at laſt diſperſed, on the appearance of a guard of ſoldiers.

EDINBURGH, *October* 14. Laſt Wedneſday a ſmall whale was caſt on ſhore in the river Clyde, about a mile above Dunglaſs, which meaſured 23 feet in length, and 13 feet round. It was very much wounded when firſt diſcovered, from whence it was conjectured that it had run in among the rocks after ſome herrings, where, being left by the ſea, it had ſtruggled itſelf to death.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 19.

BEFORE the diſſolution of our Aſſembly, in June laſt, the Council thought it their duty to petition his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament on the American revenue. A draught of a petition to the King was reported, and the Council entreated that the Aſſembly might continue until this and their other addreſſes were completed, which would not have taken them a day; the court was prorogued notwithſtanding. The Council were ſtill for proceeding in their petitions, but the Governour inſiſted upon it that the Council were annihilated in their legiſlative capacity; that they exiſted only as a Privy Council, and in this latter capacity could not act without his preſence and permiſſion, which he ſhould not afford them in the buſineſs they were upon. The Council complained of this *novel injurious treatment*; and, were it not for the critical ſituation of our affairs, would probably have remonſtrated to Adminiſtration. After much altercation, they were *allowed* to petition the King; but, aſtoniſhing as it is, were *prohibited* addreſſing *either Houſe of Parliament*. The firſt petition was completed, going rather on the inexpediency of the late acts than conſidering the matters of right, and was committed to the Governour, at his own deſire, to be tranſmitted to Lord Hillſborough, and by him preſented to his Majeſty. The Court Gazette now informs us that "the petition of his Majeſty's Council of this province has been graciouſly received by his Majeſty; and that the petition, with his Excellency the Governour's *reaſonings in ſupport of it*, would have a due conſideration before the meeting of Parliament."

The mention made in the Gazette of the *reaſonings* of Mr. Bernard in ſupport of the ſaid petition has greatly alarmed the Council, who it is ſaid are very ſuſpicious that the Governour has been capable of a piece of chicanery below the character of the meaneſt member of community. It has ſomehow got abroad that the Board, in their petition, humbly entreat that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe with his Parliament for the prevention of any monies *being drawn* from his Majeſty's American ſubjects by way of revenue, and that the Governour's gloſſes upon this and other paragraphs are calculated to miſlead Adminiſtration into an apprehenſion that they are not ſo deſirous of a *repeal of thoſe acts*, but that the monies ariſing therefrom might not be *drawn* out of the country, but *expended among us*, whereby the *great objection* to thoſe acts would be removed out of the way. It is ſaid the Council have had ſeveral meetings on this occaſion, and divers committees have waited upon the Governour for a ſight of *his letters and reaſonings*, without obtaining that ſatisfaction, and are therefore, as it is ſaid, taking meaſures to detect his management with Lord Hillſborough. *We have here a ſtriking ſpecimen of the arts that have been made uſe of, by ſome men, to beget, increaſe, and continue, the miſunderſtanding between Great Britain and her colonies, that threatens the ruin of both. How infatuated muſt that man be who, from the ſucceſs of former tricks and ſubterfuges, at length becomes bold enough, upon affairs of the greateſt importance, and at the moſt critical ſeaſon, to hold out falſe lights to Adminiſtration, and through them to a Britiſh Parliament, and even Majeſty itſelf! To ſuch a degree does ambition and avarice ſometimes blind the human mind!*

The Governour, we are informed, not long ſince expreſſed himſelf to a Gentleman of character in ſomething of the following manner: I believe the petition of the Council will be granted, for I have endeavoured to ſhow Adminiſtration the reaſonableneſs of the petition, and that the whole revenue ſhould be *expended in America*; and as my own ſupport is not adequate to my ſtation, *I expect a good ſhare of it myſelf.*

This exactly agrees with what the publick papers have years ago declared to be the views of that Gentleman from a *civil* and *military* eſtabliſhment in America. The *revenue*, *the American revenue*, too trifling indeed to be the object of a *national* concern, has been held up to Adminiſtration, by *deſigning* and *intereſted men* on this ſide the water, with a view to *enrich themſelves*; and *ſome late appointments* in America plainly ſhow what baits have been held out to engage a number of warm coadjutors in this diſhonourable cauſe. Hence Adminiſtration has been abuſed, by being told that only *a very few* in America were *diſſatisfied* with the late acts of Parliament; and hence diſturbances have been *created*, and greatly *exaggerated*, in order to form a pretence for the *diſſolution* of the government of this province, in the *introduction* of a military force, to *ſilence* the complaints of this loyal and ſuffering people.

Nov. 28. Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; formerly Attorney General of Rhode Iſland, is appointed Judge of the new Superiour Court of Vice Admiralty for the ſouthern diſtrict of North America, to be held at Charleſtown.

It is alſo reported that Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; of Newhaven, is appointed another of theſe Judges for ſome part of America, and that there will be four in all; the two other places will be filled by Gentlemen belonging to this province.

In purſuance of a deputation lately received from the Right Hon. his Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort, Grand Maſter of Maſons in England, on Wedneſday laſt was ſolemnized at a Grand lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons in this town, held at Concert Hall, the inſtallation of the Right Worſhipful John Rowe, Eſq; to be Grand Maſter for North America, in the room of the late Jeremy Gridley, Eſq; deceaſed. After the inſtallment, the fraternity in their order, with their proper ſignificant jewels and badges, went in proceſſion from Concert Hall, attended by a very large band of muſick, to Trinity church, where a ſermon was preached to the brotherhood by the Rev. Mr. Baſs of Newbury. After ſervice they returned in proceſſion, the order of which was varied, to Concert Hall, where was a moſt elegant entertainment provided, and after dinner they had a variety of muſick, &c. &c.

Laſt Thurſday morning his Excellency General GAGE ſet out from hence for New York, accompanied by his Aids de Camp, and ſeveral other officers,

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 24.

To Philip Livingſton, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, *and* Jacob Walton, *Eſquires, Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly for the city and county of* New York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, freeholders and freemen of the city and county of New York, having not only ſeen by the printed proceedings of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly now ſitting, that a requiſition of money has lately been made to them for quartering of troops in this city, but having alſo heard it reported that they may be in danger of being diſſolved if they preſume to read and anſwer the *Boſton letter* as a Houſe, conceive it to be an indiſpenſable duty we owe to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to convey to you, our Repreſentatives, by theſe our inſtructions, the ſentiments of a great number of your conſtituents, as to the part they expect you will act on an occaſion no leſs important and intereſting than perhaps ever came under your conſideration. But why do we ſay conſideration? For if you had a right to conſider you would have a right to approve or refuſe as you thought fit, and in ſuch caſe might be ſaid to exerciſe your own judgments without reſtraint; whereas it is notorious that you have now no other alternative than to provide for defraying the expenſes of quartering the troops, or ceaſe to exiſt as a Houſe.

The act of Parliament laying you under this ſevere inhibition is, we conceive, more oppreſſive and dangerous in its conſequences than was the pernicious Stamp Act, for reaſons too obvious to be enumerated; nor can we comprehend the difference (as to taxation only) between a law compelling our Repreſentatives to levy taxes on us, or by taxing us directly without the conſent of ſuch Repreſentatives. In either caſe the very eſſence and idea of a free repreſentation is totally extinguiſhed and deſtroyed, nor is it of any uſe to be anxious in the choice of our Repreſentatives if after they are choſen they muſt be ſubject to the dictatorial mandates of other perſons. No, Gentlemen, we expect and deſire of you that while you are manifeſting your zeal for promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, by providing quarters for troops in this city, as is pretended for *its protection and defence*, you do carefully avoid the moſt tacit implication of having recognized the act of Parliament requiring you to make ſuch proviſion on penalty of being deprived of your legiſlative capacity.

The act we regard, as it has been by ſeveral of the other colony Aſſemblies, as a moſt flagrant infraction of your ſacred rights and privileges: We do therefore expect, and deſire, that you will alſo bear record againſt it, and uſe your beſt endeavours to get reſolves inſerted in the journals of the Houſe, aſſerting, in the moſt firm, full, and perſpicuous manner, your natural and conſtitutional rights; that poſterity may know that however ready and deſirous you were, on all occaſions, of demonſtrating your loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious ſovereign, no menaces could deter you from ſhowing a due regard to the invaluable intereſts and liberties of your conſtituents.

As to the circular letter of Lord Hillſborough, inhibiting the reſpectable Aſſemblies on this continent from anſwering the *Boſton letter*, but requiring them *to treat it with the contempt it deſerves*, on pain of being immediately annihilated, we cannot but regard it as the moſt daring inſult that ever was offered to any free legiſlative body; and we therefore do entreat you to move in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and to uſe your beſt endeavours there, not only to have the *Boſton letter* read, but alſo to have it anſwered in a reſpectable manner, as it deſires nothing of her ſiſter colonies but to unite in ſeeking legal redreſs from the grievances they labour under. And as the unanimity it recommends to the colonies is their own bulwark and defence againſt the late meaſures to oppreſs and enſlave them, any attempts to divert or intimidate you from ſo glorious a purpoſe ought to be treated with the contempt and juſt indignation which they cannot but excite in the minds of the virtuous Repreſentatives of a free people.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the number of the reſpectable ſigners of the inſtructions now delivered you we preſume you will be fully convinced that they contain the ſentiments of the inhabitants of this city in general, and therefore we doubt not you will cheerfully uſe your beſt endeavours to carry them into execution, agreeable to their wiſhes; and we flatter ourſelves you will find them not foreign to the general ſentiments of the other inhabitants of this colony.

By the ſloop General Gage, Capt. Gibb, who arrived on Sunday laſt from the Muſkito ſhore, we have advice that one Mr. Hutchinſon, a Gentleman remarkable there for his publick ſpirit, and who had been lately appointed Governour of that place, is arrived from England, and has had a private interview with the Muſkito King, at Sandy Bay, the place of his reſidence. Theſe Indians have always ſhown a friendly diſpoſition towards the Engliſh, and in time of war have been a terrour to our enemies on that coaſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 8.

Extract of a letter from London, *Sept.* 21.

I AM now returned from my excurſion into Scotland, which fully anſwered my expectation. You can hardly imagine how the face of Edinburgh, and indeed that of the whole country, is changed. On the ſouth ſide of the town there are now a number of ſtreets and ſquares of elegant houſes, all built in the Engliſh taſte, where formerly there were nothing but corn fields. Both ſides of the back of the Canongate, which in old times were uninhabitable, covered alſo with fine houſes; and towards the north they have begun to build a quite new city on Barefoot's parks, which will make a ſplendid addition to Edinburgh; and a bridge over the North Loch, to communicate with it, is now nearly finiſhed. Add to this that the country between Leith and Edinburgh is covered with good houſes and gardens. In ſhort, the face of the whole country, wherever I travelled, is changed for the better.

"Glaſgow is a beautiful city, and conſiſts of moſt ſtately buildings; and throughout the country, where we ſaw nothing but open fields, we now ſee nothing but trees, hedges, and incloſures. The ſpirit for improvements in agriculture is indeed ſo very high that many Gentlemen have already doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, the value of their eſtates. Extenſive manufactures are alſo carrying on every where, ſo that every body is employed, and places where indolence and ſloth reigned are now become the habitations of induſtrious and well fed people."

On Tueſday laſt came to town, from New York, Col. Morris, and his Lady, her Grace the Dutcheſs of Gordon.

We hear from Reading, in Berks county, that the ſmallpox rages with great violence in that town, having carried off near 60 children in leſs than two months. The German inhabitants cannot be diſſuaded from the pernicious method of keeping the ſick in hot ſtove rooms, under a hot regimen, to which, doubtleſs, ſo great a mortality is principally to be attributed. It is much to be lamented that their prejudices in this particular, and againſt inoculation, are not removed. Some of the inhabitants got their children inoculated, who moſtly had the diſorder very light; only one, which had previouſly taken the infection, dying.

Extract of a letter from New York, *Nov.* 17.

"We have here a new ſpecies of creature called a Dutcheſs. Some time ago a milliner's prentice of this town was to wait on the Dutcheſs, but fearful of committing ſome errour in her addreſs ſhe went to conſult with a friend about it, who told her that when ſhe came before the Dutcheſs ſhe muſt ſay her *Grace* to her. Accordingly away went the girl, and being introduced, after a very low curteſy, ſhe ſaid, *For what we are going to receive the Lord make us thankful*; to which the Dutcheſs anſwered, *Amen.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 12.

ON the 30th of December died Mr. DEKAR THOMPSON, of Falmouth. His laſt ſickneſs was tedious, painful, and for ſome time before his death with little hope of recovery; yet, during the whole ſevere trial, he preſerved that uniform ſerenity of temper which ſo ſtrongly marked his character through life. In the prime of age, and with a fair proſpect of worldly felicity, he apparently quitted both with cheerful reſignation and Chriſtian hope.

The *deathbed* of the juſt is yet undrawn
By mortal hand; it merits a divine.
Angels ſhould paint it, angels ever *there*;
There, on a poſt of honour and of joy.

YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Two veſſels are put into Hampton roads by the late tempeſtuous weather. One is the Jamaica Packet, from Jamaica, belonging to Boſton, and bound for Maryland; the other is a brig from Lisbon, whoſe name we have not been able to learn.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Dec. 31. Guildford, Stripling Colby, from Bermuda, with 1074 buſhels of ſalt.

Jan. 2. Mulberry, Nicholas Nunns, from Barbadoes, with 4 hhds. and 4 barrels of rum, and 4 barrels of brown ſugar.

2. Induſtry, Arthur Sinclair, from Oporto, in ballaſt.

3. Weſt India Packet, Robert Crauford, from Antigua, with 1 hhd. of rum, and ballaſt.

7. Thomas, George Bliſs, from London, with European goods.

10. Benjamin, John Whitford, from Salem, with 4 hhds. and 3 barrels of rum, 13 hhds. of ſalt, 2 barrels of mackerel, 38 axes, 9 hhds. and 1 barrel of moloſſes, and ſundry iron, wooden, and earthen ware.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

BY inſerting the following in your uſeful and entertaining paper you will oblige one of your conſtant readers,

And moſt humble ſervant,

J. D.

Magni omnino res eſt rerum naturæ latebras dimovere, nec contentum exteriore ejus conſpectu, introſpicere & in divina ſecreta deſcendere.

SENECA.

THE curious and accurate experimenters of the laſt and preſent century, particularly by their doctrines of the affinity of bodies, have greatly extended our knowledge of the properties and qualities of inanimate matter. The learned now are attempting a more proper method than formerly of ſtudying the properties and qualities of animated bodies. The nature of their animation probably will ever be beyond the ken of human ability in its mortal ſtate. Some moraliſts, as well as theologiſts, and a late excellent phyſiologiſt, ſeem to mean the ſame thing by the terms *ſoul, mind, ſpirit, one ſentient and intelligent principle*, a ſubſtantial being called *immaterial*, a word that implies nothing of its true eſſential nature, but merely denotes its contrariety to that of matter. Though I cannot comprehend the nature of the union of ſoul and body, I have no reaſon to diſbelieve it. The *immortal part*, capable of ſubſiſting when the body is crumbled to its original duſt, comes not under my care; that is an object worthy of the beſt care of the Clericks of ſuperiour learning and genius. It is evident, however, that the ſoul and body ſublunary united in the ſtate of mortality have a remarkable influence on each other; that ſome diſtempers of the body greatly diſorder the ſoul; that the ſoul is liable to be ſo violently affected by incidents, and the body ſo much diſordered in conſequence, that the union would be prematurely diſſolved unleſs prevented, as it ſometimes is, by proper aid. It is evident too that diet and medicine, amuſement and reaſoning, cheriſh the body and the ſoul, and prolong the union. The ſoul, therefore, is relatively under the care of phyſicians while united to the body in this life.

I now give up the word *ſoul* to the Divines, as ſounding too emphatical for my purpoſe, and ſtriking me with the notion of the human mind ſubſiſting to eternity. I give up the word *ſpirit* to the chymiſts, who frequently uſe it to denote ſomething *material*; and in this ſenſe it is generally taken when animal ſpirit is expreſſed relative even to the human ſpecies. I give up the words *one ſentient and intelligent principle* to phyſiologiſts and others who may have occaſion to diſpute with the materialiſts, who conſider the human frame as a mere corporeal ſyſtem, deriving all its power and energy from matter and motion. I retain the word *mind*, as it is ſufficiently expreſſive of what we mean by it; for I wiſh not to have ſcience made more abſtruſe, by multiplying terms.

I cannot poſſibly conceive that the mind is united to the body in a mathematical point. If I can conceive that it is united to the body in a phyſical point in the brain, I can as eaſily conceive that it is united to every phyſical point in the body, to every the minuteſt portion of the ultimate fibres, and the animal heat. I know that all the organs of ſenſe are pieces of refined inimitable mechaniſm, yet it is evident, from a variety of circumſtances, too many to enumerate now, that they are of no avail without the concurrence of the mind, and indeed ſome degree of the *vis vitæ*.

I wiſh to have it generally known that I mean nothing further as to the foregoing thoughts than that they aſſiſt me in ſtudying the cauſe and cure of ſome diſeaſes of the body, and diſorders of the mind, and how to ſupport the *vis vitæ*, or preſerve life.

I fell into this train of thinking on ſeeing a Gentleman's ſlaves in a fever, which is remarkable for the difference in its degrees, is both epidemical and contagious, and in its greater degrees is highly malignant and fatal. I have made ſome remarks on it, and was preparing them for immediate publication; but on hearing that two of theſe ſlaves died after they had, as well as ſome others taken later, who are recovering, ſeemingly got into a convaleſcent ſtate, I delay it until I can make an accurate ſcrutiny into this ſingular circumſtance.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to tell Caledonienſis that his interpretation of the 9th verſe of St. Jude is not new, as may appear from the following quotation from Mr. Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, * vol. 2d. p. 1619, which perhaps the Gentleman had not ſeen, or did not look upon him as a commentator.

"That which makes it more difficult to reſolve what this con-
"teſt between Michael and the Devil, concerning the body of
"Moſes, does properly mean, is that this piece of hiſtory to
"which St. Jude alludes is no where recorded in the Old Teſta-
"ment. We read indeed, in the prophet Zechariah, of Joſhua
"the High Prieſt's ſtanding before the Angel of the Lord, and
"Satan ſtanding at his right hand (which was the place of him
"that impleaded another) to reſiſt him; and that the matter of
"controverſy between them was the reedifying the temple and
"reſtoring the ſervice of God among the Jews, at Jeruſalem,
"which Satan oppoſed: And hence ſome have argued (ill com-
"mend on Jude) that as the Chriſtian church is frequently ſtiled
"the Body of Chriſt, by parity of reaſon the Jewiſh church might
"be called the Body of Moſes; and that this is the whole that
"St. Jude means. But that the Jews and their ſervice ſhould be
"called the Body of Moſes, or that the words in St. Jude are
"to be referred to thoſe in Zechariah, ſeems not very probable;
"becauſe in that prophet there is no mention of Michael, or of
"the body or of the death of Moſes.

"The death of Moſes, and his burial, are thus related in the
"book of Deuteronomy. *So Moſes the ſervant of the Lord died*
"*in the land of Moab, and he buried him in a valley, in the land*
"*of Moab, over againſt Bethpeor, but no man knoweth of his ſe-*
"*pulchre unto this day.* From whence others have argued
"(Whitby, Beaurobre, Pool, &c. *in loco*) that as Michael
"was appointed by God to bury the body of Moſes, in a place
"ſo ſecret that the Jews ſhould never find it out, the Devil op-
"poſed the Angel in this affair, deſiring to have his ſepulchre
"known, that in proceſs of time it might become a ſnare to the
"people, who were ſo very prone to idolatry.

* *Edinburgh edition of* 1742.

"This is the moſt obvious, and conſidering what work the "Devil has made in the world with the body of the ſaints and "martyrs ever ſince, may well be eſteemed the trueſt ſenſe of the "paſſage. I am, Gentlemen,

Your conſtant reader,
And moſt humble ſervant,
W.

A letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* Boſton.

BY your laſt letters to me I perceive that the late acts of Parliament appointing a Board of Cuſtoms in America, and laying duties on ſome of your importations, have occaſioned great diſcontent among you. You have aſked my opinion on this ſubject, and you have a right to expect it, having ſo very freely given me yours. Your arguments tend to prove more than you deſire, for you would eſtabliſh an independency that I am perſuaded no ſerious American can ſincerely wiſh for. When parties are made, and people have taken their ſide, it ſeldom happens that what is right takes place, but one or other extreme generally prevails. I am afraid that, without an uncommon ſpirit of moderation and candour, this will be the caſe in the preſent unhappy differences between the mother country and the colonies; and if this ſpirit ſhould be wanting, it will not be the pen or the reaſoning of ſober men, but the intemperate heat and prejudice of party, that will mark out in lines of blood the limits of the liberties and dependence of the colonies, and the extent of the ſovereignty of Great Britain.

But without anticipating evils that a cool and reaſonable prudence, if exerted in time, may probably prevent, I ſhall, in compliance with your requeſt, give you my opinion, in which you will find I very materially differ from you.

I have ever been of opinion that the Americans ought to be equally free with their fellow ſubjects on this ſide the Atlantick, and that they ought not to be taxed without the voice of their repreſentatives; but the peculiar circumſtances of colonies may in ſome caſes affect this general conſtitutional maxim, and the private rights of a few muſt ſometimes give way to the general intereſt of a whole empire. I am very far from wiſhing to extend a reſtriction of a general principle in ſuch a manner as to ſwallow up the principle itſelf, as is unhappily endeavoured by moſt of the advocates for the right of Parliament, who inſiſt that this right is ſupreme and uncontrolable, in all inſtances whatever, over the colonies, as abſolutely as in Great Britain itſelf. Far be it from me to aſſert or attempt to ſupport ſuch ſlaviſh principles, principles that muſt in the end overthrow our own liberties; for if the right of taxing a people without the voice of their repreſentatives be once allowed in any part of the Britiſh dominions it will not be ſlow in extending itſelf, and in ſome future reign may, and probably will, be tranſlated to Great Britain.

But while the advocates for the right of Parliament would reaſon the Americans into abſolute ſlavery, the Americans, on the other hand, run into the contrary extreme, and are very near proving too much; for their arguments, if allowed their full ſcope, would eſtabliſh an entire independency. In ſome letters I have lately ſeen ſubſcribed A FARMER, and written with a ſpirit and decency that does your country honour, the author appears fearful of this extreme, and fairly acknowledges the dependence of the colonies to be neceſſary for their own ſake. Indeed all the Americans I have ever talked with, even in the very heat of argument, will own, with a candour and ingenuouſneſs greatly to their credit, that a dependence of the colonies on their mother country is neceſſary not only for the general intereſt of the whole Britiſh empire, but alſo for the peace and preſervation of the colonies themſelves.

But in truth all dependence is reciprocal while the colonies depend on the mother country for protection and ſupport. Great Britain, in return, relies in a very great degree on the monopoly of *their* trade for the defence and maintenance of her own independency. So that the excluſive trade of the colonies is, as Monteſquieu ſuppoſes it, the compenſation they yield to the mother country for her protection and ſupport; and this compenſation muſt neceſſarily include the right of laying impoſts, and abſolutely regulating the trade, or it might eaſily be made a compenſation of no value. So that my poſition is this: The ſovereignty of Parliament is abſolute over all the trade of the colonies, with this limitation that the mother country ought not to burthen the exports from the colonies, which ſhould all be brought hither to Great Britain. In all other caſes of taxation, and even of legiſlation, each provincial legiſlature ought to be as free and as independent as the Parliament itſelf.

The equity of this poſition, in caſe the excluſive trade of the colonies is a compenſation for protecting them, muſt be felt evident.

The neceſſity of a power to regulate the intercourſe of the different parts of the extenſive Britiſh dominions with each other is alſo very evident; and where can this power be placed, with ſo much advantage to every part, as in the Parliament? A natural partiality to our own people, and the unavoidable ignorance of Parliament in the interiour concerns of your country, may be very ſtrong reaſons againſt interfering in them. From the little knowledge I have been able to acquire in American affairs, I do not know of any act, except your Poſt Office act, that has anſwered the purpoſe it was deſigned for. I know of ſeveral that have very contrary effects, and I know of none, that one act excepted, that have not been very miſchievous and detrimental to the colonies. I cannot therefore conceive why ſome among us are ſo deſirous of meddling with your interiour concerns. But no ſuch reaſons can be given againſt the trade of the different parts of the Britiſh dominions; they muſt be ſuppoſed to underſtand it beſt, and they have the greateſt weight and authority to carry their reſolutions into execution. So that as there is a neceſſity for ſuch a power ſomewhere, and the Parliament is every way beſt qualified for it, with the general conſent of the Britiſh ſubjects the Parliament exerciſes this right.

Extract from the PRESENT STATE *of the* NATION, *&c.*

THE effects of the prodigious revenue drawn from the people ſince the laſt peace already begin to ſhow themſelves in the increaſed price of labour, and the neceſſaries of life. * It cannot be long before they operate upon our manufactures alſo, and by raiſing their price diminiſh our exports; and our imports, either open or clandeſtine, will, from the ſame cauſe, be augmented. Both ways the balance in favour of Great Britain will be reduced, and our circulating ſpecie diminiſhed. As our trade is at preſent circumſtanced the balance in our favour is not very conſiderable, and in the laſt accounts made up, viz. to Chriſtmas 1766, it is ſtated at 3,135,222l. In abatement of this ſum it is to be noted that goods exported, which neither pay duty nor receive drawback, may be eſtimated at the diſcretion of the exporter, and that it is the cuſtom of merchants to over enter, as well to avoid the expenſe of a ſecond entry as to give themſelves the reputation of an expenſive trade; conſequently the value of the exports taken from the cuſtomhouſe entries muſt always exceed the true value of the goods actually exported. On the other hand, goods imported are valued in the cuſtomhouſe entries as they ſtand rated for the payment of duties, and in many caſes are rated much below what the importer pays for them; ſo that the nation not only receives leſs, but pays more than appears from thoſe accounts. Beſides, all clandeſtine importations are of neceſſity unnoticed in the cuſtomhouſe books; but yet their value muſt, in a national eſtimate, be taken into the account, as they equally ſerve to leſſen the balance in favour of the nation as goods legally entered. The neat balance, therefore, in favour of Great Britain, from her trade with the whole world, muſt, in the year 1766, have been conſiderably under two millions and a half, and out of that ſum ſhe had to pay the intereſt accruing to foreigners from that part of the publick debt which is their property. It was computed that of the 72 millions Great Britain was indebted before the war about 20 millions belonged to foreigners. The German war, in four years, coſt her above 25 millions, which, if that only was returned to her, and inveſted in her three per cent. funds (which, in thoſe years, ſold at a diſcount of 25 per cent. on a medium) foreigners will now ſtand creditors to Great Britain for 52 millions, which at three per cent. entitles them to an intereſt of 1,560,000l. This ſum is, therefore, to be deducted from the balance of our foreign trade, and the remainder is all we have to look to for ſupplying us with gold and ſilver, as well for our manufactures as circulation.

Such being our caſe, it is not to be wondered at that our coined ſpecie is every day decreaſing, and that the price of bullion advances; and ſhould the balance of our trade continue to leſſen we cannot long expect to have ſpecie to pay our foreign creditors, or any thing but paper bills to carry on our trade with at home: A ſituation to which we ſeem to approach with quick-ſteps, unſuſpicious of the conſequences, and inſenſible of the calamities which hang over us. A mind not totally devoid of feeling for the miſeries of his country cannot look upon ſuch a proſpect without horrour, and a heart capable of humanity muſt be unable to bear its deſcription.

I have not made this diſplay of the nation's difficulties to expoſe her councils to the ridicule of other ſtates, or provoke a vanquiſhed enemy to inſult her; nor have I done it to excite the people's rage againſt their governours, or ſink them into deſpondency of the publick welfare: But I thought ſuch a view of the condition of Great Britain might be a means of calling up the publick attention to the national affairs, and engaging every friend to his King and country to exert his beſt abilities in forming and ſupporting ſuch a ſyſtem of meaſures as might, in their iſſue, place Great Britain in a ſituation of ſafety and dignity. Her caſe is, thank God, far from deſperate, nor are her circumſtances irretrievable, I truſt it is in the power of the King and Parliament to concert meaſures, and to find men capable of carrying them into execution, with wiſdom and perſeverance, that, perhaps, in the courſe of the preſent Parliament, will render the nation both happy at home and reſpected abroad, formidable in war, and flouriſhing in peace.

* *There is no need of having recourſe to hidden cauſes to account for the increaſe of the prices of all productions of labour, when it is known that the people of Great Britain now pay four millions a year more than they did before the war. Every man, when he pays his proportion of that ſum, thinks how he may reimburſe himſelf at his neighbour's expenſe, and raiſes his prices accordingly; thus the increaſe of price becomes at laſt general.*

On the folly of affecting an acquaintance with the GREAT.

FROM a ridiculous pride of ſeeming to be of ſome conſequence, or to have great intereſt and great merit, there are people who think it a mighty happineſs that they can be ſeen in company with thoſe of a ſuperiour rank in life. To ſay in a publick place *I dined yeſterday with his Grace of* ****, *tomorrow I am engaged to my Lord* *****, gives an air of importance to a creature who fixes his whole merit with having eat and drank at a table with men who are only diſtinguiſhed from others by their title and equipage. For a merchant's wife, or a Gentlewoman juſt come out of the country, to have continual engagements at the Court end of the town, or to be one in a party of pleaſure with ſome Ladies of Quality, conveys to them a peculiar ſatisfaction, as they have an opportunity to let their own acquaintance know that they keep the beſt company in England.

When people of independent handſome fortunes run into this folly they alſo have their inferiours, who as idly court and imitate them. Hence extravagance, love of gaieties, the taſte for modiſh pleaſures, are in a chain of imitation carried down to the loweſt people, who would ſeem to have a notion of what *high life* is, by ſpending more than they can afford with thoſe they call their betters.

I would not be underſtood that the reſpective conditions of mankind are to be reſtrained to their ſeparate eſtates, and have no intercourſe: The mechanick may keep company with the tradeſman, the tradeſman with the Merchant and Gentleman, *they* with the Peer; but then it muſt be in a manner proper to their diſtinct characters, without entering into a *ſervile dependence* or *vain extravagance*. When *freedom*, *good ſenſe*, and *good manners*, are the rules on which they act, perſons often find great advantages from their acquaintance with perſons in a ſuperiour ſtation of life; but when ſuch acquaintance is merely a *ſlaviſh attendance*, or *league* of vice and folly, inſtead of generoſity and friendſhip it then falls under the cenſure which the poet, who furniſhed me with my theme, has given it.

I cannot perſuade myſelf to leave this ſubject without an obſervation of another nature. I have often wondered the acquaintance of a *Court Potentate* ſhould be accounted ſo very great an honour to ſome Gentlemen who have great *eſtates* and great *titles*, yet ſuch there are who with the utmoſt aſſiduity cultivate his favour, as much as if they were ſolely dependent on it, and are at conſiderable labour and expence from an hereditary ſtate of independence to become *ſlaves*.

I could here add the miſerable ſtate of all *levee hunters* in general. However gay they appear, their *hopes*, *fears*, *doubts*, *expectations* from *promiſes* received, and *diſappointments* from having them broke, carry with them ſuch a fatal curſe that, with Cowley, in the following fine reflections, no one could wiſh it to befal the man but whom one tho oughly *hated*.

Would I curſe the man I hate,
Attendance and *dependence* be his fate.

I ſhall conclude with the following lines, which I leave my readers to apply:

Man only from himſelf can ſuffer wrong,
His reaſon fails as his deſires grow ſtrong;
Hence wanting ballaſt, and too full of ſail,
He lies expoſ'd to every riſing gale.
From youth to age for *happineſs* he's bound,
He ſplits on rocks, and runs his bark aground,
Or wide of land a deſert ocean views,
And to the laſt the flying port purſues;
Yet to the laſt the port he does not gain,
And dying finds, too late, he liv'd in vain.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, on* Tueſday *the 24th of this inſtant, at* Hampton, *for ready money,*

THE ſhip EAGLE, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture; alſo 85 caſks of LISBON WINE, and CLARET.——And on *Friday* the 27th will be ſold, at the borough of *Norfolk*, the brigantine PATTY, with 40 pipes of TENERIF WINE, 1 piece of BROADCLOTH, 3 bags of ALMONDS, a caſk of CORKS, and a box of CITRON.

3 JOHN TYLER, Marſhal.

Williamſburg, Jan. 12, 1769.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN ſoon.
HENRIETTA OSBORNE.

WILLIAM WILLIS,
Gunſmith from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened ſhop oppoſite the playhouſe, *Williamſburg*, where he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend upon receiving full ſatisfaction, by having their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the* 10*th of* February, *at the* Trap, *in* Princeſs Anne *county,*

ALL the eſtate belonging to *John Cann*, deceaſed, conſiſting of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, STORE GOODS, CORN, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

2 SARAH CANN, Executrix.

To be SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND in *Norfolk* county, one on *Tanner's* creek, containing 345 acres; the other in the *Northweſt Woods*, containing 75 acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Warwick* county.

2 WILLIAM HARWOOD, jun.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Surry *courthouſe, on* Tueſday *the* 21*ſt of* February, *being court day,*

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid county, containing by eſtimation 1040 acres, formerly the property of Dr. *Kenneth Mackenzie*. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN PRENTIS.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on* Tueſday *the 7th of* February *next, purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of* MIDDLESEX *county,*

A VALUABLE Plantation, lately belonging to *John Morgan*, deceaſed, containing 400 acres of land, more or leſs, lying in the ſaid county, pleaſantly ſituate on *Pianketank* river, whereon is a new brick houſe, with other improvements. Credit will be allowed until the 1ſt day of *October* next, on giving bond and ſecurity to

Robert Daniel,
Will. Churchill,
Auguſtine Smith,
George Daniel, } Truſtees.

N. B. The land is ſubject to the widow's dower.

To be SOLD,

TWELVE hundred acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work 12 hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, at *Blunt Point*.

J. ROSCOW.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a likely bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has been galled on the breaſt with chair harneſs, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, is roached and bobbed, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with a heart.

JAMES ALLEN.

WANTED,

A MAN that underſtands building a mill and mill houſe. Such a one may hear of encouragement by applying to *Robert Nicolſon* in *Williamſburg*, or *Samuel Cole* in *Portſmouth*.

POETS CORNER.

BALLAD.

THE ſun was hot, the hay grew dry,
All gaily ſmil'd the work;
The ruddy damſel ply'd the rake,
The ſturdy hind the fork.

When underneath a ſpreading oak
Colin and Sylvia ſat.
View'd in repoſe the rural toil,
And join'd in amorous chat.

Oft had the youth his ſuit preferr'd,
The maid as oft deny'd;
A virgin's wiſhes rul'd her heart,
Her tongue a virgin's pride.

Colin obſerv'd her eyes, and then
Still unremitting ſtrove;
'Twas there he ſaw, or elſe he thought
He ſaw ſome ſigns of love.

How ſweetly, ſoftly ſings, he cries,
The birds on every tree;
All nature ſmiles, but I meet nought
But ſcorn and frowns from thee.

Though ſmiles the earth, though ſweetly ſing
The birds on every tree,
All nature frowns if I meet not
Returns of love from thee.

My offering is a faithful heart,
A richer can I make?
If love can aſk, can wiſh for more,
That richer offering take.

Theſe milk-white flocks, theſe lowing herds,
All, all I have is thine;
Much more than theſe ſhould I poſſeſs
If I could call thee mine.

Ceaſe to be cruel, ſtubborn maid,
Hear and reward my truth;
Ceaſe thus to teize me, ſhe reply'd,
Ceaſe, fooliſh, fooliſh youth.

If nought but theſe complaining tales
We virgins hear from men,
'Tis better e'en to wed at once
Than hear them o'er again.

THERE will be expoſed to ſale, for ready caſh, at PETERSBURG, the 16th of this inſtant *(January)* a parcel of

NEGROES.

2 *William R. Curle*, Adm.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 16th of this inſtant, before Mr.* James Mitchell's *door, in* York *town, for ready money,*

THREE pieces of oſnabrugs, ſix dozen of *Iriſh* hoſe, and one piece of brown holland, damaged in the *Briſtol*, Captain *Young*, for the benefit of the enſurers.

2 W. GOOSLEY.

To be SOLD *by publick auction, on* Thurſday *the 2d of* FEBRUARY *next, at the late dwelling-houſe of* JOHN COKE, *deceaſed, in* Williamſburg,

ALL his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſeveral valuable SLAVES, with the flocks of CATTLE, HORSES, and SHEEP; alſo a quantity of CORN and FODDER. At the ſame time will be ſold, or rented, a plantation lying on both ſides of the road to the Capitol landing, containing upwards of 200 acres; it is exceeding good land, and in order for cropping. Credit will be allowed for all ſums above five pounds until the 20th of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to SARAH COKE, Executrix.
SAMUEL COKE, Executor.

*** The HOUSES in *Williamſburg* will be rented at the ſame time, on reaſonable terms.

For FREIGHT,

THE ſhip NEPTUNE, *James Cocke* maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*. She is a good veſſel, well ſound, of about 400 hhds. burthen, has neat accommodations for paſſengers, and will take in either for EUROPE or the WEST INDIES.

For terms apply to the ſaid maſter, or to the
ARCHIBALD WHITE.

December.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, lying on *Pamunkey* river, joining *Cook's* ford, containing about 800 acres, great part of which is valuable low grounds, and in good order for cropping. Alſo another TRACT of LAND in the ſaid county, commonly known by the name of *Long Credit*, containing about 600 acres, whereon Mr. *William Bowler* now lives; on which is a large commodious dwelling-houſe, with every other neceſſary houſe, garden, *&c.* and a good ſtorehouſe almoſt new. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſers, bond and ſecurity being given to Tf ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

HANOVER county, *Dec.* 26, 1768.

I HEREBY forewarn all Miniſters from marrying *Zebulon Tally*, my ſon, to *Mourning Abbot*, as he is under age, and this ſhall indemnify them for ſo doing.
NATHANIEL TALLY.

For LIVERPOOL, *and will ſail in four or five weeks,*

THE brig ORANGE, RALPH ELLIOT maſter, burthen about one hundred and fifty tuns, will take in HEMP or TOBACCO, on liberty of conſignment.

For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD LAMB in PETERSBURG, the ſaid maſter or the ſubſcriber at NORFOLK. JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has for ſale a new BRIGANTINE of about 100 tuns, ready to launch, and a quantity of COALS, juſt imported from *Whitehaven*.

2

STOLEN out of *Edward Avery*'s ſtable, in *Prince George* county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow but eaſy, draws in a chair, and branded on the near buttock with a figure of 8, and an r on the top of it. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Edward Avery*, or Mr. *John Taylor* in *Smithfield*, ſhall have 20 s. reward, and 5 l. upon conviction of the thief.
GEORGE NORSWORTHY.

GRAY's creek, *Dec.* 24, 1768.

WHEREAS the copartnerſhip between *Archibald Dunlop & James Baird*, carried on here under the firm of *James Baird & Co.* will diſſolve the 30th of *July* next, all perſons that have demands againſt us are deſired to make them known, by that time, to *James Baird*, the acting partner, properly atteſted. No demands made afterwards will be acknowledged.
JAMES BAIRD & Co.

SOUTHAMPTON county, *Dec.* 24, 1768.

THE ſubſcribers purpoſing to open ſtore at *Gray's* creek the firſt of *Auguſt* next, all perſons who will favour them with their cuſtom may depend on the beſt uſage, and every indulgence in their power. They will ſtill continue their ſtore in this county. JOHN HAY & Co.

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 28, 1768.

THE partnerſhip between *William Chiſholm* and *John Bowneſs* being now expired, all perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, either by bond, bill, or open account, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame between this and the firſt day of *April* next enſuing, as the ſtore will ſtill be kept open until that time, in order to ſettle ſuch accounts; and all perſons who have demands againſt the ſaid concern are deſired to bring them in, that they may be properly adjuſted.

Alſo have juſt imported, in the brigantine *Orange*, Capt. *Elliott*, a choice aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt India* goods, which we will ſell very reaſonable, for ready money.
CHISHOLM & BOWNESS.

To be SOLD, *on* SATURDAY *the 28th of* JANUARY *next, at the late dwelling houſe of* Richard Graves, *in* New Kent *county,*

SIX hundred and eighty five ACRES of good LAND for tobacco, or any kind of grain; ſeveral valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, two of which are very good ſawers; the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, ſeveral good work horſes, and ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture. Twelve months credit will be given for the Negroes, ſtock, *&c.* and the time of payment for the land will be agreed on at the day of ſale. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe the land before the day of ſale they will be ſhown it by *Richard C. Graves*, and know the terms of *William Graves*, or Mr. *John Lewis*. The purchaſers to give bond, and good ſecurity, to
RICHARD GRAVES.

To be SOLD, *on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or on 3 or 4 Years Credit, paying Intereſt for the Money, or* RENTED *for a Term of Years,*

THE Dwelling-Houſe in *Palace* ſtreet, with four Lots of Ground, well incloſed, and in good repair, where the ſubſcriber now lives. There is no ſituation in this city ſuperiour to it, for pleaſantneſs and convenience.

Tf WILLIAM CARTER.

To be SOLD *at* HENRICO *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the 6th of* February *next, being Court Day,*

SEVERAL SLAVES belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, upon ſhort credit. GEORGE BROOKE.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the 20th of* February *next, being* Eſſex *court day,*

FORTY VIRGINIA born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are ſeveral good ſpinners. Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to
Tdſ PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to
W. BYRD.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*. And the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be expoſed to ſale about 100 *Virginia* born SLAVES. The time of payment, both for perſonal eſtate and Negroes, will be made known on the day of ſale.

Tdſ. RICHARD CORBIN, RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

Whoever have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to Mr. *David Ker*.

To be LET *for one year, or* LEASED *for a term of years,*

TWO well accuſtomed ORDINARIES, and land with each ſufficient to work four or five hands. They are part of the eſtate of *James Stewart*, late of *Brunſwick* county, deceaſed, and are as follow, viz. One on *Meherrin* river, at *Hicks's Ford*, kept for ſeveral years paſt by *John Carter*, whereon is a very good dwelling houſe, with all other convenient outhouſes, the plantation in very good order, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas*. The other in *Suſex* county, formerly kept by the deceaſed, is an exceeding fine place for a publick houſe, is generally known by the name of *Stewart's* ſhop, and may be entered on immediately. Any perſons inclinable to rent the above places may know the terms by applying to

Tf JOHN STEWART, RICHARD STEWART, } Executors.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell on very reaſonable terms my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon are two plantations, with commodious buildings and an ordinary, which is rented for eight years at 55 l. per annum. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Peterſburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Peterſburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *November* 1770. For further particulars thoſe who incline to purchaſe may apply to

Tf ROBERT RUFFIN.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*

THE noted ORDINARY formerly kept by *James Mills*, dec. in *King William* county, which is as publickly ſituated as any ordinary whatever, where all travellers to *Williamſburg*, that paſs through the ſaid county, go by the door. It is to be entered upon next New Year's day, and the terms may be known by applying to me in ſaid county.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.